Carolina Observer.

XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 25, 1827. [NO. 542.

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first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
n. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be
forbid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale or Rent,

The Tenement on the North side
Hay Street, known as *The Planter's Ho-*
and lately occupied by William L. Mc-
. The Buildings have been judicious-
's Hotel, are in good repair and afford
for an extensive establishment. Per-
of embarking in such a business are
mine the premises. For terms, apply
J. W. WRIGHT.
17th October, 1827. 46 6w.

New Goods.

LAND & BOWEN,
just received their *Fall and Winter*
of *STAPLE & FANCY*
RY GOODS,
ually low for Cash.
Also,
Assortment of HARDWARE & CUT-
Also,
T WARE, in packages to suit country
—41tf

shen Cheese, &c.

and boxes prime Goshen Cheese,
boxes fresh Raisins,
ses bar Soap,
o genuine ground Mustard,
ed and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.
1827. 41-3t.

For Sale,

inch hemp cotton Bagging,
ush. Liverpool Salt,
kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
bags Coffee,
hhds. Molasses,
barrels brown Sugar,
case of Shot Guns.
JNO. HUSKE.
41-6t.

A Card.

DERS respectfully informs the citi-
Fayetteville and its vicinity, that, ow-
gements in Oxford and other places,
School will not be again opened until
8th November, after which time, he
to attend, once in every two weeks,
nter.
dollars for 18 lessons—half to be paid

HOURS OF TUITION.
dies, from 3 to half past 5, P. M.
ntlemen, from 7 to half past 9 even-
October 18, 1827. 41-3t.

American Review.

-October, 1827,—Received for
ers, and for sale, by *John McRae*,
ayetteville, N. C.—Subscription,
ars per annum.

NTENTS OF NO. LVII.
nventions for adopting the Fede-
Constitution.
ates, Resolutions, and other Proceed-
e Adoption of the Federal Constitution,
ded by the General Convention at
a, on the 17th of September, 1787.—
ed revised by Jonathan Elliot. Vol. 1.
the Debates in Massachusetts and New

te Gil Blas?
ations Critiques sur le Roman de Gil
tillane, par J. A. Llorente.
ais de Gil Blas de Santillana, robadas
doptadas en Francia por Monsieur Le-
las a su Patria y a su Lengua nativa
ool zeloso que no sufre se burlen de
J. F. de Isla.]
Embassy to Bukharia.
Orenbourg a Boukhara, fait en 1820,
Steppes qui s'etendent a l'est de la
et au dela de l'ancien Iaxartes; redige
on George Meyendorff.
's Tour to Lake Superior.
of a Tour to the Lakes, of the Charac-
ms of the Chippeway Indians, and of
nected with the Treaty of Fond du
Thomas L. McKenney.
s Servian Popular Poetry.
Popular Poetry, translated by John

Major Cartwright, the English Re-
er:
Correspondence of Major Cartwright;
is Niece, F. D. Cartwright.
Political Economy.
om the Elements of Political Economy.
Cooper.
s of Henry Clay.
eches of Henry Clay, delivered in the
the United States; to which is prefixed
ical Memoir; with an Appendix, con-
speeches at Lexington and Lewisburg,
the Colonization Society at Washing-
s with his Address to his Constituents,
ject of the late Presidential Election.
n Grammar.
e English Grammar; being an Attempt
Grammar of the English Language, not
pon those of the Latin, Greek, and o-
n Languages. By William B. Fowle.
aptain Cleveland's Voyage from
to the Northwest Coast of America.
List of New Publications.
, 1827.

Boots and Shoes.

scriber has just received, in addition to
er stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS
which he offers at wholesale or retail, at
es for cash.
H. G. NELSON.
ntlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made
general, in the first style, at short notice.
ore

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

Politicians.—To constitute an accomplished politician, in the general sense of the term, no capital, either of intellect or merit, is absolutely necessary. Two prerequisites, merely, will carry your downright orthodox statesman through fire and water, and seat him snugly at the banquet of loaves and fishes. These are Assurance and Flexibility—the brass and the clay of which the skull of a true modern politician is mainly compounded. A modest man, or a man of unbending integrity, may as well "go hang" as now-a-days to hazard his feelings or his principles in any political raffle. He will be instantly hunted down, and driven from the lists, as a fellow of no spunk, or a stiff-necked, iron-sided, straight-forward, right-angled varlet. Talents, wit, and judgment, may be convenient things to enable a man to pass on comfortably through the ordinary pursuits of life; but the science of politics recognizes no fellowship with such articles. We have the best authority for these assertions. "He is a fool," says a noted author, "who is a grain honester than the times he lives in." Aristides allowed of perjury where the interests of the State were concerned; and Machiavel, that prototype of all our office-mongers, declares, that "a man who shall pretend to be perfectly "honest, among so many who want honesty, will infallibly perish." One Priolo affirms, that "a good judgment (i. e. assurance) and submission, are the only means of obtaining one's desires!" Every body remembers the parody of the courtier's ejaculation in the Critic:

"Heaven grant us all good places,
And sanctify whatever means we use
To get them!"

American Quarterly Review.—The National Gazette says—"We learn that its publishers have put to press a new edition of the *second* number, to consist of twelve hundred and fifty copies; in addition to the thirty-two hundred and fifty already distributed, of that number. It is intended to print at once four thousand five hundred copies of the fourth number, which is in a state of forwardness. Another edition, being the third, of the *first* number, will be begun in a few days. We have before us a letter from the agents of the work at Paris (France), who state that the demand for the work in that capital has much exceeded the supply, and that it is approved there in the highest literary circles."

It is rather remarkable that Sir John Copley, lately appointed Lord Chancellor of England, son of our countryman the celebrated painter, in a speech on the Catholic question delivered in Parliament in the month of March last, should have represented the Inquisition as now existing in Spain. Unwearied efforts have been made by the clergy ever since the overthrow of the constitution, to obtain the re-establishment of this tribunal, but hitherto without effect.

In the winter of 1825-6, the Council of Castile and the Council of State, the two highest political corporations in the kingdom, both under the influence of the clergy, joined in three successive representations to the King in favor of the measure, with which the King as often refused to comply.

North American Review.

Abridgment of Scott's Napoleon.—An abridgment of Scott's Napoleon has lately been published by Mess. *Collins & Hunny* of New York. The maker of this abridgment observes in an advertisement to the work, that his aim has been to render it what its author says he originally designed it to be, "*a brief and popular abstract* of the most wonderful character, and the most extraordinary events of the past twenty years."

Rare luck for a Printer.—The editor of the "Village Herald," Maryland, in his paper of the 18th of Sept. acknowledges the receipt of a small packet, enclosing 915 dollars in bank notes, without the least information from whom the present came or to what purpose it was to be applied. We would that instances of the kind were more common with the fraternity.—*Leesburg Jour.*

[The tale is only half told, and when the other half is related, we think it will be found to be nothing but *printer's luck*—certainly not 'rare luck for a printer,' as the Genius of Liberty would have it. Printers do not always get *good* notes for their labor, seldom good bank notes, and more seldom good money. But as to getting money for nothing, that is out of the question. The fact is, that the *money* received by the editor of the Village Herald, 'without the least information from whom the present came,' was not counterfeit, it is true, but *continental money*. 'Rare luck for a printer,' indeed!]—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A few days ago, the New York Enquirer said, the "little State of Delaware has a heart big enough for a whole continent." In Monday's Enquirer, it is sneered at, as "the little *Federal* State of Delaware."—"We (says Major Noah) can put the whole State in our breeches pocket."

The Pocket better than the Head.—A barrister who was making a long oration for his client, happening to forget himself in one of his references, in order to refresh his memory took Blackstone out of his pocket; when one of his colleagues, with a smile, remarked, "that he had more law in his pocket than he had in his head."

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

From "Sketches of American Orators."

One of the most remarkable speakers who ever appeared at the American bar, has already been described by an abler hand.† Every one has heard of the gigantic abilities of John Marshall. As a most able and profound reasoner, he deserves all the praise which has been lavished upon him. And in answer to those who would doubt the powers of his mind, from the tedious and heavy narrative of his history, I would say no more than,

Non omnia possumus omnes.

A capacity for speaking and writing well have been so rarely combined that the wonder is not to see them apart, but to find them united. His mind is not very richly stored with knowledge, but it is so creative, it is so well organized by nature, or disciplined by early education, and constant habits of systematic thinking, that he embraces every subject with the clearness and facility of one prepared by previous study to comprehend and explain it. So perfect is his *enucleation*, (if I may use the expression,) that he extracts the whole matter, the kernel of inquiry, unbroken, undivided, clean and entire. In this process such is the instinctive neatness of his mind, that no superfluous thought, or even word, ever presents itself, and still he says every thing that seems appropriate to the subject. This perfect exemption from any unnecessary encumbrance of matter or ornament, is in some degree the effect of an aversion from the labor of thinking. So great a mind, perhaps, like large bodies in the physical world, is with difficulty set in motion. That this is the case with Mr. Marshall's is manifest, from his mode of entering on an argument both in conversation and in public debate. It is difficult to rouse his faculties; he begins with reluctance, hesitation, and vacancy of eye; presently his articulation becomes less broken, his eye more fixed, until finally, his voice is full, clear, and rapid, his manner bold, and his whole face lighted up with the mingled fires of genius and passion: and he pours forth the unbroken stream of eloquence, in a current, deep, majestic, smooth and strong. He reminds one of some great bird, which flounders and flounces on the earth for a while before it acquires the impetus to sustain its soaring flight.

The characteristic of his eloquence is an irresistible cogency, and a luminous simplicity in the order of his reasoning. His arguments are remarkable for their separate and independent strength, and for the solid, compact, impenetrable order in which they are arrayed. He certainly possesses in an eminent degree the power which has been ascribed to him, of mastering the most complicated subjects with facility, and when moving with his full momentum, even without the appearance of resistance.

†The British Spy.

The six Osage Indians, who lately arrived in France, make a considerable figure in Paris. They have been introduced at Court, caressed at diplomatic dinners, admired at the grand opera, and in short, distinguished as the *lions* of the day. *Messieurs les Sauvages* eclipse the *Milords Anglais*. The following is the Parisian account of their appearance at Court:

"Yesterday, August 21st, the six Osages, *wearing the costume of their country*, had the honor to be presented to the King in Salon de Mars at St. Cloud.—The Chief offered a compliment to his Majesty, adding that his grandfather had given him an injunction to visit the King of France; to which the King replied by recommending to his protection such of the French as might visit his country. The face of the chief was painted in blue and red stripes; and he had in his hands a wand ornamented with coloured ribbons. After paying their respects to the Dauphin and Dauphiness, they breakfasted in the apartments of the captain of the Guards."

Female Piety.—Why is it that woman is more pious in her behaviour and actions than that sex who arrogate to themselves the title of lord and master? Of the fact that she is so there are ample proofs. In the churches of every city, we can find the greater proportion of the devout worshippers to consist of the female sex. The enterprise of women has erected houses of devotion, when the hand of man was palsied towards the deed. Her persuasive voice and her interesting demeanour have prevailed upon worldly minded husbands to contribute their mite towards the erection of houses consecrated to the purpose of salvation. The truth of it is, that true religion consists more of love and affection than of proud demonstration or haughty argument. The constitution of the female heart is turned towards the gentlest affections; and when that object is presented to her, she principally consults that faithful monitor to good, generous and pious deeds—*a woman's breast.*

Tender Courtship.—The young ladies of New Caledonia, and the adjacent islands, repair with patriarchal simplicity to the wells and fountains of their neighbourhood for water. When a youth has seen and conceived a passion for one of them, he repairs to the fountain, and lies in ambush in the thicket or behind a rock. As the lady approaches with her pitcher, and stoops to draw the water, her lover, taking advantage of her when she is in the most defenceless posture, rushes upon her, and strikes her down with a club. Then seizing her by the hair of the head, he drags her away, wounded and bleeding, to his hut, and thus she becomes his wife.—*Weekly Review.*

Extract of a letter, dated Edgefield District, S. C. Oct. 5th, 1827.

"The Cotton through this District, and I may say through this State, will not average more than half a crop; for, although the plant is nearly as large as usual, there are so few bowls on it, and the growth is so completely checked by the drought, that we have nothing further to anticipate, at this late period of the season, from future rains."

The non-descript.—The bones of the non-descript lately discovered in a swamp near New Orleans, were last week exhibited in this place. The mammoth, the remains of which have heretofore caused so much speculation among naturalists, must have been a mere pigmy in comparison with this monster. The largest appears to have been the left upper jawbone—it is 'twenty feet in length, three in bredth, and weighs upwards of twelve hundred pounds,' with a remarkable projection, in the form of a horn, about nine feet long, and seven or eight inches in diameter, which must have been a weapon of defence; the other bones are in exact proportion. The 'vertebræ or backbone is sixteen inches in diameter, the passage for the spine nine by six inches, and the ribs nine feet long.' To what species these immense remains belong, we believe is yet, and perhaps ever will be, a *desideratum;* it is generally supposed, however, that it was *aquatic*, or at least *amphibious* in its nature—its race is, no doubt, long since extinct.—*Lancaster, Ohio Gaz.*

From the Natchez Statesman of Sept. 20.

Duel—Assassination.—A number of persons of respectable standing, 12 or 15 in number, arrived in this city and vicinity on Sunday and Monday last, from Alexandria, La. with the avowed purpose, (as had been understood by letters from thence) of settling some personal difficulties, of long standing, by personal combat. The vicinity of this city, on the margin of the Mississippi, it appears, was selected by them for their battle ground. Rumour was very busy on Monday and Tuesday, and many conjectures afloat as to the time, place, manner, and number of combatants. On Wednesday afternoon, information reached us, from a source to be relied on, that a duel had taken place between two of the parties; and two shots were exchanged, without effect, and the affair between these persons amicably ended. But, that as the parties who had fought were leaving the ground, they were assailed by some others, and after acrimony on both sides, a most desperate, savage and sanguinary contest commenced, which resulted in the immediate death of Major Norris Wright and Gen. — Cuney; that a Mr. — Bowie and Mr. Alfred Blanchard, both received very dangerous wounds; the former not expected to recover. The bodies of the slain, and the wounded persons were immediately conveyed across the river to Concordia. These are the only particulars which have reached us of this most horrid outrage, on which, for the present, we offer no comment.

Genuine Anecdote.—A gentleman, (a native of the Emerald Isle,) having constructed a vessel for the navigation of one of the rivers of North Carolina, had the mortification to find on trial that she required more water to float her than the depth of the river (it being a dry season) could afford. In this dilemma, away he posted to a town some distance off, to consult with a friend touching this unforseen misfortune. He had no sooner set off than the rain began to pour down in torrents, and so inundated the roads and broke up the bridges that he was several times in danger of drowning. After some detention however, he reached his destination, and having found out his friend, bluntly exclaimed—"Arrah, what a divil of a country is this, to be sure, where a man can't travel by water for the land, nor by land for the water."—*Norfolk Herald.*

Paddy's Ride on the Railway.—The Lehigh mines are situated on a mountain about nine miles from the river, at an elevation of near 1000 feet above it. A rail road has been extended from the mines to the river, along the side of the mountain, down which coal is conveyed in cars, which descend by their own weight. The velocity of their descent would be almost incredible were it not for a regulating power, subject to the controul of the conductor of the cars. In addition to the coal cars, are others for carrying off the earth and rubbish with which the coal is covered. They are so constructed that, when they have descended near to the foot of the mountain, where the railway crosses a deep ravine, a catch on the side of the rail knocks out a pin and lets the bottom of the car (which is hung on hinges) drop and discharge the contents into the abyss, fifty or sixty feet below. A short time since, three Paddies fresh from their own "swate Ireland," visited the place, and, while the workmen were at dinner, determined on having a ride. They accordingly got into one of the dirt cars and let it loose from the fastening. Not knowing how to regulate the velocity, away they went, Jehu like, at the rate of half a mile a minute. This was fine sport till on a sudden, the bottom dropped and deposited them without any material injury among the rubbish below, from which they looked up in unspeakable consternation and dismay, at this unexpected termination of their ride.—*Worcester Spy.*

A letter from an officer on board the U. States' ship Constitution, to his friend in this city, mentions that all the foreign vessels of war in the port of Smyrna paid a compliment to our flag on the 4th of July, by firing salutes. The firing commenced on board the British ship Cambrian, Commodore Hamilton, which was followed by the French and Austrian admirals, and the commanding officer of the Dutch squadron, gun for gun.—*Gazette.*

Georgia—From Eatonton, Sept. 27.

"Our political sky is without a Sign that the calm which we now enjoy will be interrupted for some time to come. Forsyth will go into the gubernatorial chair without opposition, and we are united for Jackson. The Crawford party will, doubtless, have a respectable majority in the State Legislature. This you will think is a good sign for *Georgia*, that rebellious, factious State, led by a "mad Governor," whose sole object has been to dismember the Union. Such has been the language of our enemies. But, if man ever brought order out of confusion, that man has been Troup. He went to the helm of State when every thing was disorder and confusion. He has steered her through the storm, and will leave her calmly lying in a safe harbor; triumphant in nearly all her just rights, and in everry principle she has been contending for; peaceable at home and respected abroad. It is within the compass of probabilities that Mr. Crawford may go to the Senate of the U. States. His health is as good as any man's of his age—he walks without a cane and rises in a carriage with as much agility as any man of 55 years can."

Gardens in ships.—To sow in the temperate zone, and reap between the tropics, is a somewhat singular thing. Yet (says the Weekly Register,) it is constantly done. For the great East India ships, in imitation of the Dutch who first introduced the practice, have little salad gardens in flat wooden boxes, on their poops, where the seed, acted upon by a heat increasing daily, shoots up in a surprisingly rapid manner. In these gardens the number of crops in the year are more numerous than in any spot on earth, for the gardener, if so minded, can command almost any temperature.

Hope and Fear.—The promises of hope are sweeter than roses in the bud, and far more flattering to expectation; but the threatenings of fear are a terror to the heart. In all thy undertakings let a reasonable appearance animate thy endeavours. If thou despairest of success thou shalt not succeed. If thou believest a thing impossible, thy despondency shall make it so; but he that persevereth shall overcome all difficulties. A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool, but he that is wise pursueth it not. In all thy desires let reason go along with thee, and fix not thy hopes beyond the bounds of probability.

On the employment of the wood and bark of the Chesnut tree in dyeing and tanning.—The bark of the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as logwood. The colouring substance of chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1,857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink: mixed with iron it becomes a bluish black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dyeing it has a greater affinity for wool than sumach has, and in other respects it differs very little from sumach and gallnuts. The colour obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

Curious change of names!—The following singular application is made to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session:

"Mr. McGehee introduced a bill to alter the name of Susannah Cremer to William Cremer, which was read the first time and passed. [The petitioner had been considered a woman; had worn female clothes upwards of twenty years, and had gone by a female name. In 1825, petitioner changed his *habits*, went to Virginia, married a wife, and is now living in Greene County.

Boarding.

MRS. CHARLES STUART will accommodate 8 or 10 young Ladies, Students of the Academy, with Board. Her house is situated near the Academy, in a retired part of the town.
October 17. 41 3t.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

HAVING a wish to emigrate from this to the South, I will sell low, my *LANDS* on Cape Fear river, viz. *Three Hundred and Fifty Acres* on the No. West side of said river, seventeen miles above Fayetteville, and equal to any on the river. There is about seventy five acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, about one half fresh ground; well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats, with an excellent Spring, and reasonably good Buildings.—Also, several other Tracts of Pine Land, on the East side of said river and on Black river, which have the advantages of excellent Mill Cites on them, and Timber inexhaustible. Also, one Lot in Averasborough. All which I will sell low. Any person wishing to purchase, and wishing to see the lands before hand, can receive the necessary information by applying to me on the premises.
JAMES McKETHAN.
October 2, 1827. 39-3t.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—Number 7.

A promise has been made to show that when goods, wares or merchandise are actually arrived upon the Railroad at any point of it, from the neighboring part of the country, the expense and time of transportation to the seacoast, or to any other point upon the Railroad, are of so little consequence as to be scarcely worthy of notice. It amounts, as has been said, to little short of annihilation of time and space, to place these goods, wares, or merchandise, at any other point on the Railway. Is lime, for instance, wanted in those parts of the country next to it?—This article is only to be prepared in Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, or elsewhere, and brought to the Railroad by the nearest route. Then with the additional expense of two cents upon the bushel it may be placed in Raleigh.

If the reader will consent to accompany the calculation now to be made, it will furnish a specimen of such calculations —In all instances where there is uncertainty, the numbers will be taken to the disadvantage of the Railroad and of the diminution of expense by it. It will be thus seen that rate of charge upon the hundred in which it terminates is greater than it would be in reality, and that the conclusion at which he arrives stands upon safe ground. It were easy to make addresses to our pride or our passions, to become exuberant in figures of rhetorick, and to present a thousand phantoms to play delightfully before our rapt imaginations. Were this done however, to its fullest extent, no sooner would our minds be permitted to cool and return to sober feeling than we should say, and correctly too, "All this was very handsome, but how much dependence is to be placed on it? Something more than this is necessary to convince me that there is any thing substantial, and tangible, and practicallytrue, in the utility of a Railroad, and in the ease of constructing it. This man certainly speaks to us with no ordinary powers of persuasion; but he has too much sense, and we shall do well to take care how we trust him. Let him give us plain truth, so that we may rest assured that we are not mistaken, and that we are not pursuing visions of fancy instead of substances." To the substance therefore, let us return, and deal in figures of Arithmetic, not in figures of Oratory.

To conveyance on a Railroad, are necessary, 1. Horses. 2. Wagons. 3. Men.

1. Let it be admitted that one horse with another will endure five years in service, for example, from the end of his fifth to the end of his tenth year. He is such as we may get for 120 dollars. Hence 24 dollars a year must be made good for the perpetuity of such an animal. If he eats 24 barrels of corn a year at 2 dollars a barrel, this will cost 48 dollars. Should he require a ton and a half of hay or any other forage for a year at 50 cents per hundred, it will be 15 dollars more. The maintenance of a horse a year then will be,

For Capital, - - -	$24
For Corn, - - -	48
For Hay, - - -	15
Total, - - - -	$87

If the owner receive 30 per cent. profit upon this species of capital, the profit upon 87 dollars will be 26 dollars and ten cents, but we shall call it in a round number 27 dollars. This added to 87 dollars gives an amount of 114 dollars, which ought to be received annually upon the service of every horse, for keeping up the property, and obtaining a handsome profit upon it of 30 per cent. This will be admitted to be liberal profit enough, and such as he would not be allowed to enjoy long by open competition, but we shall suppose it. The sum of 114 dollars a year, is 9 dollars and a half a month, or less than 37 cents a day, allowing 313 days to the year, by the exclusion of Sundays. This receipt of 37 cents a day keeps up the capital, and yields a profit of 30 per cent. upon it.

2. Let us next suppose that five wagons must be procured, all to be connected together upon the Railroad, and to be drawn by this horse, of which the value and maintenance have been computed. The cost of one of these iron wagons according to Strickland, is 140 dollars, and therefore the five will cost 700. The wheels are of cast iron, and axletrees wrought, and we shall suppose them to last 30 years by having the axletrees anew sometimes. If the proprietor of the wagons be allowed 24 dollars a year for 30 years, it will more than make good his capital. We shall farther allow him an interest of 8 per cent. upon this capital of 700 dollars. Six per cent. is common interest, but we shall allow eight; and we all know that the profits upon such durable and certain materials, ought to be different from that upon horses and other precarious and consumable property. This interest of 8 per cent. upon 700 dollars is 56 dollars per annum. The 24 dollars capital and 56 dollars interest will be 80 dollars a year for the five wagons, which at 313 days to a year is less than 26 cents a day, but we shall call it 26.

3. We shall next suppose a man, or a youth of 18 or 20 years, to drive and take care of the horse. Enough of such persons may be had at twelve dollars a month, or 144 dollars a year, he finding himself.—This will be less than 48 cents a day, but we shall say 50.

In a regular line of carriages for the transportation of goods, a horse passes ten miles with a load toward the sea in one part of a day, and after resting, returns with another load back to the place from which he first set out. By this means ten horses put in successively and travelling each ten miles forward, and ten miles back, convey one set of goods 100 miles in one direction in 24 hours, and a returning load the same distance back on the same day. Hence the ten horses carry loads through the space of 200 miles, in 24 hours. It is one half only of the expense of this work done by the ten horses, which falls upon a load on its way to market. To this it is equivalent to consider five of the horses as travelling forward in one direction 20 miles each, so as to complete the distance of 100 miles per day, and this shows us the cost of conveyance to the owner of the goods. Collecting together these different items, and we shall have the following estimate of expense for carrying ten tons a hundred miles in 24 hours.

5 Horses at 37 cents each, -	$1 85
5 Wagons continuing through the whole distance, - -	0 26
5 Men or boys at 50 cents pr. day,	2 50
For 10 tons 100 miles a day, -	$4 61

We can now determine the cost of this transportation by dividing the four dollars and sixty-one cents among the ten tons, and the result will be less than *two cents and a third upon a hundred weight, through the distance of a hundred miles in a day.*

This exposition may have been tedious, but it is of infinitely greater value, than a hundred arguments, and twice as many periods of glowing imagery, that enter not into the recesses of the subject nor disclose its essential merits. It is hoped that though it has been necessary to pass through a detail of numerical statement, it is still so obvious in its nature, and all its successive particulars, to every farmer and every experienced man, that he has had no difficulty in following it. Should this have been the case, or should it not, the reader is requested to peruse it a second time, with a close and attentive eye, lest an error may have crept in, of sufficient consequence to impair or destroy its validity. It is a subject for the investigation of every arithmetician and accountant, every planter and professional man. Should it be satisfactory and convincing to any one whose neighbour unfortunately cannot look into it for want of the education which himself has enjoyed, is it not of a magnitude to induce him to take the first opportunity to read it in his hearing, and set it before him with such confirmation and evidence, as his own views will furnish? Is there a member of our *Senate* or *House of Commons* who will not feel himself solicited by the ties that bind him to his constituents, to enter calmly with them into the discussion of this subject, not as a partisan, or with the heat of argumentation, but as a sincere and dispassionate lover of his country, that truths of such vital importance to every man and every family may be perceived in their plainness, and felt with all their effect upon their interests? It is not recommended to any man of influence in society, or to any candidate, to engage in this subject, or any other involving the public good, so as to excite apprehensions of him in the minds of others, or to lose the confidence of the people. Let it be sincerely with a view both to receive and impart information. And when in process of time all, or at least a large majority shall have seen their interests, and made up their opinions, then let him carry their concurring wishes to the legislative body, that the State may, by its organized representation, resolve deliberately and with perseverance founded on conviction, to prosecute their mature and enlightened purpose. These are undoubtedly the true methods of a free State, at once growing in strength and augmenting the happiness of the people.

The breadth of our State from north to south in its western part is a hundred miles. By extending a Railroad through the middle of it from east to west, the greatest distance at which any man can be, is fifty miles, or two days travel with a loaded wagon.* If we were to divide this distance of 50 miles on each side of this Railroad into three equal parts, it becomes evident that one third of the State would be within seventeen miles of this great highway running through the country like a public street through a commercial city. Another third would be between seventeen and thirty four miles from it, and the remaining third between thirty four and fifty. No sooner does a farmer, a manufacturer, or a merchant, arrive with his produce or his goods at such a Railway, than the whole extent of it, with all the adjacent country, is thrown open to him for a market by the payment of two cents and a third upon the conveyance of a hundred weight, a hundred miles, every twenty four hours, until he is at the sea shore.—Let us consider that it is as important and desirable to all others as it is to ourselves to resort to this Railroad, for the opportunities of trade. The towns, and villages, and mercantile houses that spring up on each side of it, become the depositories and places of assemblage for every species of merchandise, which others wish to sell or we to purchase. And at any of these places, it may in an hour be determined, where is the best market along the whole extent of the line, through the whole of our own State, and in foreign countries, for such articles as it may be our object to vend. Were the farmer at the distance of three hundred miles from the sea, the transport of a barrel of flour to the coast would cost him fourteen cents. With respect to tolls, they are of little consequence, and can have but slight effect upon the expense of transportation. So great is the assemblage of merchandise of every species, passing to and fro upon such a highway, that a very small payment upon the hundred, amounts to a vast sum. This can be realized by reflecting upon the result of two cents a hundred, upon 500 tons every hundred miles. The facility afforded to travelling upon such a Railway, where a stage could run continually nine or ten miles an hour, together with the business created to merchants, planters, and other persons from one extremity to the other, would doubtless soon create such a current of passengers, that the tolls necessary for sustaining the expenses of the Railway, being levied chiefly, and yet without oppression, upon *them*, would reduce those upon merchandise and agricultural production, to a rate scarcely worthy of our notice.

It was just now stated, that according to the calculation already given in this number, with every disadvantage against the Railway, the expense of carriage upon a barrel of flour three hundred miles would be fourteen cents. Could other States, with all their privileges of soil, and habits of closer industry, cope any longer with the farmer of N. Carolina within his own State? If they can sell us flour at six dollars a barrel, our own flour brought from the remotest parts of the country could then be sold at Beaufort with profit, for five and a half. Could they afford it at five and a half? We could furnish it at five. *By opening the Harlow Canal for Steamboats*, a thing to be done by a few thousand dollars in a single season, we could enter with fair competition, through our seaport at Beaufort† into a trade with Europe, the Mediterranean, South America and the West Indies, as well as the United States. Money would flow in among us from abroad. And the prompt and easy transportation through the whole extent of our State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions. CARLTON.

*The writer is aware that twenty miles a day is the common rate of a loaded wagon on a long journey. But a man and team having only two days to travel, can with industry go fifty miles in two days.

†This is pronounced as if spelt Bofort, not Bigeort. It is an excellent name and it is a pity it should be marred.

Singularities.—We are informed by Capt. Jordan, that there is now living in Narraguagus, four brothers, who were born at one birth, and whose given names are—"*Wonderful, Strange, Remarkable*, and *True!*" It is almost impossible for an acquaintance to call them by their name, they so much resemble each other. They are 17 or 18 years of age, and healthy, robust young men. There is in this town a person whose name reads the same backward and forward—we take the liberty of giving it on no other account but its singularity. It is Esrom Morse.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Due Respect.—Many gentlemen pay so little attention to the comfort of their families, as frequently to miss their meals without even giving notice to their wife or servants. The following letter from Sir Richard Steele to his wife, is worthy of their perusal:—

December 2d, 1707.

My dear, dear Wife—I write to let you know I do not come home to dinner, being obliged to attend some business abroad, of which I shall give you an account, (when I see you in the evening,) as becomes your dutiful and obedient husband,

Richard Steele.

The worst region is that in which friends are wanting.

He who requires friends without faults, will be without friends.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen, in the *New York Evening Post*, of the 9th instant, a paragraph extracted from the *Philadelphia Palladium*, of the 6th, alleging, in express terms, that, in the Winter of 1824–5, pending the Presidential election, I had conversations with Mr. Webster and Mr. Adams on the consideration which the Federal party would have in the distribution of the Government offices, if Mr. A. should be made President; and that a letter was written by me to Mr. Webster on the subject, as the result of a conversation with Mr. Adams, and on his authority.

Every particle of these allegations is a gross fabrication, utterly destitute of the shadow of truth. I never had a tittle of any such conversation with either Mr. A. or Mr. W.; nor did any letter pass from or through me, having the most remote resemblance to the one alleged.

It is stated that "the names of two gentlemen, members of Congress, are left with us [the Palladium] as a warrant for the above statement." It is not possible that this assertion is true. It cannot be that a single member should be found so profligate and base as to give his name a voucher for such unblushing falsehoods. From the date of the publication, three days before the Pennsylvania election, and from the conspicuous use of the name of Mr. Sergeant, who was a candidate at that election, the conclusion is inevitable that the paragraph is the fabrication of some unprincipled partisan, for the purpose of giving a temporary success to his party. Comment on such profligacy is unnecessary.

JOHN BAILEY.

Dorchester, Mass., October 11, 1827.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

Martin Van Buren, Esq. received twenty-four votes for Governor in the county of Chatham, in this State. We hope the editors of the National Intelligencer will take notice of, and record the fact, among their "Signs of the times."

We do so, with the pleasure which it always affords us to record the honors conferred on our friends.—*Nat. Int.*

The President of the United States, on his recent visit to Baltimore, was treated with the attention due to his distinguished station. He was invited to a public dinner, and thousands exchanged salutations with him at his lodgings. There are one or two incidents mentioned in the Baltimore papers, which deserve notice, as they furnish a specimen of the President's ready wit and of his liberal feelings. A young man, fully "*half seas over*," on being introduced and while shaking hands with him, observed—"*I hope, sir, the constitution may never be broken*," "*I respond the sentiment with all my heart*," said the President, "*and permit me to add the hope, that your constitution may never be broken.*"

Toleration.—The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke to those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

Mr. Editor: With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the President last evening, at Mr. Barnum's He received us with a cordiality worthy the Chief Magistrate of a free Republic. Among those introduced, there was one, whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams's reply was happy and appropriate. He observed—"*Mr. President, though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health.*" The President gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and replied—"*Sir, in our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies.*" This circumstance, though trifling in itself, is a lesson well worthy the imitation of every one.

Washington, October 18.

The President of the United States returned to the seat of Government yesterday, from his visit to his native State. We are glad to learn that his health and strength have been materially improved by the journey, and the relaxation it afforded from the close attention which he habitually gives to his public duties.

Forgery—A check with the forged signature of Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland, for the sum of $7760 was presented at the Union Bank yesterday, and paid without hesitation, the forgery being remarkably well executed.—Payment was made in part with a bill for 5000 dollars, which was afterwards changed for smaller bills in the U. S. Branch Bank, and some of these were again changed at other Banks. Up to last evening, the person who committed this daring act had eluded detection.

An attempt was made to obtain the sum of $2700 with another forged check on the Merchant's Bank. The teller, from some circumstance, thought proper to make an inquiry of the book keeper, and on returning to the counter for the purpose of paying the check, found that the person who presented it had become alarmed and fled.

N. Y. Merc. Adv.

A new use for Salt.—The use of salt as an agricultural agent for recruiting an exhausted soil is acknowledged; but it is now discovered that its efficacy is not less certain in restoring the human hair to those who either from fever or other causes may have experienced its loss. The daily application of salt has succeeded in giving strength and luxuriance to hair, which had previously so fallen off as to threaten total baldness.

Endeavor to need nobody, and thou wilt be equal to any body.

Militia Captain's Executions
For sale at this Office.

From the Wilmington Herald.

A correspondent, in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, has published a gross libel on *North Carolina*, which has been promptly met by a "*North Carolinian*," on the spot. In a statement respecting the loss on our coast of the ship Louisa Matilda, and the arbitration had on that vessel, the writer complains of injustice, and says it is safer for those in distress to make their own bargain, allowing the most extravagant demands, than trust to the *best arbitration* to be obtained under the Laws of *North Carolina!* The "North Carolinian" sets this vile scribbler to rights, and he has the unblushing effrontery again to make his appearance—to "excuse the *delicate expressions* used by the North Carolinian," and to *deny* what he had before asserted—insisting that "A stranger may rely that his chance is bad with an arbitration, however flattering the North Carolinian may consider it."

We should deem the foul imputation too contemptible to excite even our indignation, were it not published in a respectable Mercantile paper, in which it might obtain circulation and credit abroad, prejudicial to our state. We are perfectly aware that in some parts of our sea shore (often uninhabited) as is the case on *every* Coast, a vessel meeting with misfortune is almost certain of having every advantage taken of her, and being pillaged by a parcel of ravenous *sharks*, who exist by the distresses of others, and are ever on the alert, ready to seize on any unfortunate victim that may chance to fall in their way; but for the information of those who may be falsely impressed with the belief of this being the general character of our Sea Coast, we would take the liberty respectfully to inform them, that *North Carolina* is inhabited by *civilized* beings, like themselves—equally susceptible of the generous influence of *humanity.*

Norfolk, October 17.

Arrival of the John Adams.—The U. S. ship John Adams, Lieut. Com. E. R. Shubrick, from Tartar Point, (Navy Yard, Pensacola,) 19 days, anchored between the Forts yesterday. We are happy to state that the officers and crew generally are in perfect health.

The U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. Budd, had arrived from a cruise on the S. side of Cuba about ten days before the John Adams sailed. The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Claxton, and schr. Grampus, Lieut. Com. Lattimer, were hourly expected at Pensacola, from a cruise. The latter has been absent since the 12th June.

We learn that the sickness at Pensacola had much abated.

Commodore Porter's squadron, consisting of the frigate Libertad, brig Hermes, and one other brig, sailed from Pensacola about 8 or 10 days before the John Adams, on a cruise. The Commodore was on board the Libertad, and was in excellent health.

Naval Battle.—By the brig Golden Grove from New Orleans, we learn (says the N. Y. Gazette,) that a heavy cannonade, of from 4 to 500 guns, had, a short time previous to her departure, been heard off Mobile. It was supposed that the Mexican and Spanish squadrons had met at that place and engaged in combat. No further particulars have been received.

A good deal has been said in the newspapers about the Gold Mines near Greenville, S. C.; the paper of that place has made a candid statement on the subject, from which it appears the workmen there average, in their diggings, about a dollars' worth of gold per day. Just what we expected; a man can make that much by digging potatoes.—*Western Carolinian.*

Anecdote of President Davies.—This great divine, originally a poor boy of Hanover, Va. but for his extraordinary talents and piety, early advanced to the professorship of Princeton College, crossed the Atlantic to solicit the means of completing that noble institution. His fame as a mighty man of God had arrived long before him. He was, of course, speedily invited up to the pulpit. From a soul at once blazing with gospel light and burning with divine love, his style of speaking was so strikingly superior to that of the cold sermon readers of the British metropolis, that the town was presently running after him. There was no getting into the churches where he was to preach. The coaches of nobility stood in glittering ranks around the long neglected walls of Zion; and even *George the Third* with his royal consort, borne away by the holy epidemic, became humble hearers of the American orator. Blest with a clear, glassy voice, sweet as the notes of the Harmonica, and loud as the battle kindling trumpet, he poured forth the pious ardor of his soul with such force the honest monarch could not repress his emotions; but starting from his seat with rolling eyes and agitated manner, at every burning period he would exclaim loud enough to be heard half way over the church, "*Fine! Fine! fine preacher! faith, a fine preacher! Why—why—why—why—Charlotte!—Why Charlotte! This beats our archbishop!*" The people all stared at the King. The man of God made a full stop, and fixing his eyes upon him, as would a tender parent upon a giddy child, cried aloud: "When the lion roars the beasts in the forest tremble; and when the Almighty speaks let the kings of the earth keep silence."—The monarch shrunk back in his seat, and behaved, during the rest of the discourse, with the most respectful attention. The next day he sent for Dr. Davies, and after complimenting him highly as an "*honest preacher*," ordered him a hundred guineas for his college.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has an income of about 5000 dollars a year, and judiciously employs its missionaries chiefly among the different tribes of Indians.

The National Intelligencer [illegible] an article from the Spirit of '76 (Ky.) nominating Mr. James [illegible] Secretary of War, as Vice Presi[illegible] Intelligencer adds, that "besides guished citizen named" in this highly respectable Republican drew Shultze of Pennsylvania mentioned."

In the Senatorial Branch of [illegible] see Legislature, there are 9 farm[illegible] yers, and 2 merchants; 13 mas widowers, and 3 bachelors; 10 f[illegible] nia, 7 from North Carolina, 2 f[illegible] see, and one from South Carolina.

Men are born with *two* eyes, [illegible] tongue, in order that they should [illegible] as much as they say; but from [illegible] one would suppose that they were [illegible] *two* tongues and *one* eye; for those most who have observed the [illegible] trude their remarks upon every [illegible] have seen into nothing.—*Lavoisier.*

To make the Teeth white.—A mix[illegible] ney with the purest charcoal, will [illegible] teeth white as snow.

Entrapping.—In England, [illegible] lady (rich and handsome) was [illegible] for entrapping a young gentleman [illegible] Gretna Green marriage!

At a review, on Monday last, [illegible] both, a laughable mistake is said [illegible] ken place in the manœuvres of a [illegible] cavalry. The commander in chief [illegible] men to mount, inadvertently [illegible] "place the right foot in the stirrup," [illegible] then the consequence was that they [illegible] themselves seated *with their faces to the tails of the horses they rode!* And [illegible] officer could correct the error, one [illegible] had actually wheeled his men, [illegible] they were about to escort the revie[illegible] ficers, "*left in front.*"—*Warren Sentinel.*

YESTERDAY
The *DISMAL CANAL LOTTERY*, C[illegible] was be drawn in Richmond.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$15,000	1 Prize of	
1	2,500	1	
1	1,600	1	
1	1,196	4	
5	500	5	
5	300	10	

20 Prizes of 100 Dolls. &c. &[illegible]

Tickets 5 *dolls., Half* 2 50, *Quarter*[illegible]

For the benefit of THIS STA[illegible]

Next Wednesday.

Grand Consolidat d Lo[illegible]

For Internal Improvement, Literature [illegible] ties, in the City of Washington; and in the *North Carolina*, and Louisiana.—First Class drawn in Washington City.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is
1	5,000	is
1	2,500	is
1	2,000	is
1	1,500	is
1	1,080	is
5	1,000	is
5	600	is
5	500	is
5	400	is
10	200	is
20	100	is
46	70	is
46	60	is
46	50	is
46	40	is
92	30	is
92	20	is
920	12	is
8280	6	is

9624 Prizes, [15,180 Blanks]

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 18 Tickets embracing the [illegible] which must draw at least $4[illegible] (40 80 cents) in proportion, with so many chances for [illegible] be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages,	$108	*Whole Tickets*	
Half.	*do.* 54	*Half.*	*do.*
Quarter,	*do.* 27	*Quarter,*	*do.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

New York Consolidated Lot[illegible]

Class No. 9, for 1827, to be drawn on [illegible] 7th November, 1827.

This Scheme offers more [illegible] which has been offered for a length of [illegible] 14,190 Tickets. Three Numbers on a Ticket draw less than 500 Dollars; two Numbers less than 40 Dollars; and one Number not less Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is
	20,000	is
1	10,000	is
1	4,520*	is
1	3,000	is
1	2,500	is
1	2,000	is
2	1,000	is
6	500	is
6	120	is
39	100	is
39	90	is
39	80	is
39	70	is
39	60	is
39	50	is
78	40	is
273	20	is
4446		

5051 Prizes. } 14190 Tickets.
9139 Blanks, }

*Of which $3000 will be paid in Lands.

Whole Tickets	$20	*Quarters*	
Halves,	10	*Tenths*	

Those who wish to purchase in this Lott[illegible] better apply early, as the demand for Tickets [illegible] great.

☞Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecti[illegible] York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, D[illegible] Virginia, Washington City, North Caroli[illegible] rolina and Louisiana, will be received in pay[illegible] Orders, enclosing the Cash or Prizes to [illegible] paid) for Tickets or Shares, will receive pro[illegible] tention, if addressed to YATES & M[illegible] Raleigh or Fay[illegible]

Who have sold and paid the following C[illegible] zes of 20,000 dolls.—15,000, dolls.—10,000 [illegible] 5,276 dolls.—several of 2,000 dolls.—1,5[illegible] 1,000 dolls., &c. &c., and from whom similar [illegible] now be obtained. [October]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 25, 1827.

...Evans," No. 2, shall have a place ...

FOR THE OBSERVER.

...rant and vicious multitude, with ... of suffrage placed in their hands, ... very justly styled "the standing ... Ambition."

...preceding number, an attempt was ... shew, that to have a perfect know... our privileges, and virtue to enjoy ...ings and distinctions flowing from ...our constitution without abuse, is the ...ans by which our national existence ...erpetuated, our liberties made per...

An endeavor was also made, to ...at a virtuous and enlightened people ...g the power of discernment and rea... be able to pursue their true inter... detect the errors of others. Let us ...is subject.

...s country, where the right of suffrage ...sal, it is essential that the people be ...ed, in order to discriminate between ...s and demerits of those whom they ...ect. If they cannot thus discrimi... is utterly impossible that the wise and ...should be their Representatives. If ...elected be incompetent and vicious, ...must be the constituents who elected him. ...here are those who will doubt the correct... ...is conclusion;—let such (if such there be) ...icts; let them compare our representation ...ss with that of other States where the peo... ...ghtened, observe the rank we hold in the ...of the nation, the ridicule attached to some ...embers. But why do I appeal to Congress, ...r own legislative body furnishes instances ...to corroborate this assertion. Witness the ...e and indifference manifested for making ...nt and useful improvements, the grovelling ...n displayed when appropriations are made ...ect one part of the State more than another, ...rces of the State unknown where they ...e developed and improved. And why is ...are you no better men in the State? Carry ...ation to our election grounds, and you will ...the causes,—ignorance and vice; hypocrisy ...ption. The success of a candidate does not ...the test recommended by our greatest states... ...Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to ...stitution?" but, Can he roll a log? Can he ...? Will he treat freely? The man of corrupt ...s will readily engage in their quarrels, dis... ...of frolics. The passion which he wishes to ...is the love of power, and to attain it, he em... ...hypocrisy and fraud; and when by these means ...attained the power which he coveted, he uses ...e means to preserve it; his voice and vote will ...n in favor of measures, which, though benefi... ...himself and section, are ruinous to his country; ...ssid to act or vote independently; his defeat ...rtainly follow any vote for an appropriation ...d not immediately affect his county. All ...conveniences are the concomitants of ignо... ...and vice. Such representatives can never be ...ed by a virtuous and enlightened people, and ...as and intelligent man will never be support... ...an ignorant and vicious multitude. Where an ...t man wishes to obtain, by the suffrages of his ...citizens, a station of dignity and honor, he en... ...s in the first place to deserve it, and then em... ...e most virtuous means to acquire it; he acts ...hypocrisy; if his desire be gratified, he per... ...his duty consistently with the dignity of his ...ation, and the interest of his country. Yes, ...e many such in our State; men of distinguish... ...nt and eminence, whose talents would adorn ...ation;—but to attain any public appointment ...ity and honor, they must resort to corrupt ... This they cannot do. Their object is to ...e conspicuous by improving the condition of ...fellow creatures, not by exalting the condition ...ourselves; and thus, because the virtuous man ...t pursue vicious measures, his services and ...e lost to the country. The frequent defeat ...r best men by competitors every way inferior, ...legislative body and delegation to Congress, ...cogent arguments in favor of a reformation in ...ections, in language far more convincing and ...ent than any I can employ.

...cure the present evil, two ways offer: educa... ...or a property qualification to the right of suf... The latter, to freemen who have always en... ...the unrestrained right, would be revolting— ...remedy would be worse than the disease." But ...opting the former, by cultivating the principles ...owledge and planting the seeds of virtue, the ...e will not only exercise this invaluable right of ...ge with judgment and security to the State, and ...honor and satisfaction to themselves, but they ...understand their own interests, the resources of ...State, the best means of developing her physical ...es; our National and Legislative Halls will re... ...with the best talents of the State; every effort ...be animated to improve our condition; private ...st will dwindle into insignificance before the ...ur interest of our country; our interests will be ...oted, our agriculture improved, our commerce ...ed; all the threatening clouds that have been ...ng over us will sink below the horizon, and the ...t sunshine of prosperity commence.) Then may ...ly,

* * * "The reproach
Of barrenness is past: the fruitful field
Laughs with abundance, and the land once bare,
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
Exults, to see its thirsty curse repealed."

...s unnecessary to represent in a stronger point ...w than has been done, the importance and ne... ...y of Education, as connected either with the ...e of religion and morality, or with the prosperity ...xistence of our political institutions. As the ...e must receive the advantages of education, ...uiry naturally arises, How this end is to be at... ...The expedient pointed out by the 41st Ar... of the Constitution, is the establishment of a ...ol or Schools, and one or more Universities. ...mmon Schools appear to be the best plan that can ...vised to disseminate religion, morality, and learn... ...roughout a whole country. All other methods ...roved ineffectual. Academies and Universi... ...understood in contradistinction to Common ...ls, cannot be considered as operating impar... ...and indiscriminately as regards the State at ...e. The advantages of the first are confined to ...particular districts in which they are established, ...the second, from causes apparent to every one, ...devoted almost exclusively to the rich. In a free ...rnment, where political equality is established, ...where the road to preferment is open to all, there ...ctural stimulus to exertion, and accordingly we ...generally resorted to, unless want of means, ...some great local impediments, interfere. (In po... ...towns and the parts of the country thickly ...schools are generally established by indivi... ...exertion. In these cases, the means of educa... ...are facilitated, as the expenses of a School are ...ed among many. It is in the thinly populated ...of the State, where the inhabitants are scatter... ...over a large extent, that education stands most in ...of encouragement. The people here living far ...each other, makes it difficult to establish Schools ...as to render them convenient and accessible to all; ...ry family, therefore, must either educate its own ...dren, or the children must forego the advantages of education.) From long and actual experience, furnished by neighboring States, where Common School systems are established by law, and where they have operated with great advantage, the plan comes recommended, and offers at once a remedy for all the inconveniences we labor under.

In organizing this system, great care and deliberation are necessary. It should be so framed as to affect every part of the State and every citizen alike, to avoid the imputation of local partiality, (the great bug-bear of our Legislature.) The experience of books should be consulted, the rise and progress of the system in other States be examined, and every probable source of knowledge resorted to. By these means many imperfections would be avoided, otherwise inseparable from the novelty of the establishment. Assisted by the experience of our wisest men, and the light furnished by other States, the Legislature should adopt a system of Common Schools commensurate with the resources, the ability, and dignity, of the State. I must believe and hope, that our representatives will cherish this interesting subject with proper interest; that they will not refuse their exertions in support of a question pregnant with advantages; that the public, with the consequences of ignorance so fully presented to their view, will not forget the dignity of the State, and, sauntering in indolence, neglect the preservation of her rights; but will instruct their members to aid and support this measure, and thus demonstrate by their actions, that they love their country, and their determination to cherish this favorite subject, interesting to humanity and deserving patronage and encouragement; and that the Being who rules the universe in justice and mercy, who rewards virtue and punishes vice, will most graciously deign to smile benignly on this cause, purely his own, and that he will manifest his pleasure in the lasting prosperity of our country.

UPTON.

October 20, 1827.

Large Potato.—A Sweet Potato was shewn us a few days ago, of larger dimensions than any we ever before saw. It measured 17¼ inches in circumference, and 13¾ in length.

Editorial Failures.—Two respectable newspapers, the Petersburg Republican, a semi-weekly paper of 24 years standing, and the New York Times, a daily paper, have been recently discontinued. In both cases, pecuniary difficulties are assigned as the cause of stoppage. It is evident that the business is overdone throughout the Union.

Since the above was in type, we have received a slip from the editor of the Republican, announcing his intention immediately to commence the publication of a new paper, to be called "THE OLD DOMINION." We wish him better success.

The North American Review says, incidentally, that "no one south of the Roanoke, who would avoid the charge of singularity, would venture to call Cape *Fear*, any thing else than Cape *Fair*." This is a fair hit: we certainly *hadn't ought to* do so. But the Review is wrong in stating that the people of the south ordinarily pronounce the word *fear*, *fair*. They never do so except in the name Cape Fear. *Quere*—Was this name given because of the danger of the coast about the Cape? If so, it is the more surprising that we say Cape *Fair*.

Valuable Horses.—The celebrated rival horses Eclipse and Henry were sold at auction, on the race ground near New York, on the 12th inst., the former for the enormous sum of $8,050, and the latter for $4,100. They were both purchased by Mr. Wm. B. Ludlow, of Claverack, Columbia county, N. York.

Another Shipwreck.—The sloop James & David, one of the Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C., was run ashore on the night of the 12th inst., 12 miles south of Cape Henlopen—cargo mostly saved, in a damaged state; vessel bilged. She was bound for Wilmington.

The name of Mr. G. C. Verplanck, formerly a member of Congress, is given in the New York papers, as vouching for the truth of the statement so emphatically contradicted by Mr. John Bailey. See his address to the public, in a preceding column.

☞ The Editor of the N. C. Journal does well to prefix the appropriate head "More Dirt," to his paragraph of yesterday; and it would have served with equal propriety for his paper of the 10th inst. It is hoped that he will make it a standing head for his scurrility, that the decent part of his readers may avoid it.

Instead of having calumniated the Editor of the Journal, we know, and he knows, and the people of this town know, that what we have said of him is mild compared to what he deserves. We repeat, that it is not want of materials, but respect for our readers, that deters us from drawing the disgusting, hideous picture. 'Calumnies,' indeed! Did we ever call him gentleman?

He affects to believe that we fear bodily harm from him. We do believe that if he could muster courage he would attempt it; but men of his character are ever cowards—and it is not likely, if we judge from his previous exploits, that he will be an exception. With a reasonable chance of *escape*, the redoubtable Major would sooner run than fight at any time, notwithstanding his gallantry in the field, (Fort Johnson, we mean.)

A discovery!—The editor the Journal says he respects himself! Astonishing! But he is, as usual, too modest to expect any one else to respect him.

A Proclamation.—Whereas, many editors having been in the habit of using the word "*ourself*," until it has received the sanctions of long established custom—*WE*, the learned, wise, and witty editor of the North Carolina Journal, (commander in chief of all these regions,) do hereby forbid the use of the said word by all editors whatsoever; graciously granting them permission to say "*ourselves*," as we, the aforesaid learned, wise, and witty editor, do;—it being manifestly more proper for an individual to say "ourselves" than "ourself." All persons offending against these our orders may expect to be dealt with according to the laws of *our* realm.

Head Quarters, Billingsgate, Oct. 24.

In the New York Court of Errors, the decision of the inferior Courts in the case of the Lamberts, has been reversed, so that they are acquitted.

On the 27th ult. the Hon. Hugh L. White was unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the U. States, from the State of Tennessee, for six years from the 4th of March, 1829. The election is made thus early because the Legislature meets but once in two years.

A Dinner was given to Judge White at Nashville on the 1st inst. Among the guests were Gen. Jackson, Gov. Branch of North Carolina, Gen. Carroll, Gov. Houston, and the members of the Legislature.

There were 42 ballotings for engrossing clerk to the Senate of Tennessee.

Synod of North Carolina.—The Presbyterian Synod convened in Salisbury on the 3d and adjourned on the 6th inst. Thirty seven Ministers and thirteen ruling Elders attended. The opening discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters from John 9. 4. and is represented to have been remarkably instructive and interesting.—During the Session of Synod, divine service was regularly performed three times every day; the audiences were large, serious and attentive; there is good reason to hope, that good and lasting impressions were made on the hearts of many. The next meeting of the Synod, is to be held in this City, on the first Tuesday in November 1828.—*Raleigh Register.*

What does this mean? The following curious paragraph is from the Wilmington Herald of the 12th inst.

☞ It is proposed to publish "FREE MASONRY UNVEILED, by one of the SISTERHOOD." The *craft* may know more about it, by enquiring of the editor.

Rather extraordinary.—William Chapman, Esq. has just shewn us an apple measuring 7⅛ inches in circumference, being the *second* growth this year, on a tree in his garden. Mr. Chapman informs us that the tree on which it grew is now in full bloom. The first growth of apples on this tree was very fine and abundant.—*Cheraw Spectator.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.

The Friends.—Yesterday morning, the first yearly meeting of that part of the Society of Friends, adopting the opinions of Elias Hicks, was held in the meeting house near Green street. The females occupying the brick house, and the men a large temporary frame building erected for that purpose in the court. A vast crowd assembled, including many friends from the country. During the meeting, which will last the whole week, it is said some of their celebrated preachers will visit them.—*Demo. Press.*

The Friend.—The first number of a weekly paper, says the Philadelphia Gazette, bearing the foregoing title, was issued in this city on Saturday last. It is in the quarto form, and well printed, and its contents give ample testimony of the talents engaged in furnishing them. It is a religious and literary journal, intended as a fireside companion for Friends, to illustrate the history and genius of their society, and to give "a dispassionate exposition of the great principles involved in the present controversy." It will contain "extracts from, and reviews of the writings of Friends, whether of early or modern date; and a portion will be set apart for original communications, essays, poetry, and criticism." It is declared that "no taint of party spirit shall darken its pages."

List of Shipping in the Port of New York on 1st Oct.—96 Ships—124 Brigs—137 Schrs.—167 Sloops—24 Tow-boats—45 Steam Boats—Total 593.

The above is exclusive of a great number of coasting vessels employed on the Sound, the North River and elsewhere.

Of the 96 ships, named above, 39 were built in this city, the tonnage of which amounts to sixteen thousand.

Habit.—A mind long habituated to certain objects, insensibly becomes fond of seeing them, visits them from habit, and parts from them with reluctance—hence proceeds the avarice of the old in every kind of possession. They love the world and all that it produces. They love life and all its advantages;—not because it gives them pleasure, but because they have known it long.

COMMUNICATED.

Written on St. Valentine's Day.

I'll gather a garland of roses red,
And mingle the myrtle and violet there,
And the lily and tulip together shall twine
To weave a wreath for my Valentine,
To deck my Isabel's hair.

I'll gather the flower "Forget me not,"
In meadow and garden cull flow'rets fair,
And add to the posey the Jessamine vine
To weave me a wreath for my Valentine,
To deck my Isabel's hair.

As the blush on her cheek the red rose shall fade,
With her skin the lily cannot compare,
And her brow shall shame the Jessamine vine,
When I have wreath'd around it my Valentine,
And deck'd my Isabel's hair.

L.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Hunter, Eaton, St. Thomas.
Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York.
Brig Mary, Andros, Providence.
Brig Globe, Macey, Matanzas.
Schr. Franklin, Doan, Boston.
Schr. Fortune, Mowrey, New York.
Schr. Ruby, Hasket, Baltimore.
Schr. Little William, Merrick, Boston.
Schr. Eliza Ann, Otes, Damascotta.
Schr. Experiment, Wells, Savannah.

CLEARED,

Brig Messenger, Norriss, St. Bartholomews.
Brig Alpha, Pierce, St. Barts.
Brig Athalia, Thatcher, New York.

Communicated.

Death, that irresistible messenger—that champion which all must grapple with—that being which reverences not the hoary head nor respects the tender youth—whose way cannot be diverted, or summons disregarded,—has been amongst us, and removed one in the blossom of youth. Well has the pious Job said, that "the days of man are as a weaver's shuttle, and that while they are yet in their blooming years, they are but ripening for the grave."—Here we have an instance, and daily experience shews us, that the youth just entering the prime of life is as liable as any to be overtaken by this grim visitant. Alas! we know not what a day may bring forth. But a few days since, and SAMUEL J. SALMON was amongst us, in the full bloom of youth, now laid in the silent grave, "the house appointed for all the living." He had just attained his eighteenth year, and although generally reserved, his manners and disposition gained him the esteem of many. Early in life he sought for that precious Saviour on whom he could safely rely in the trying hour of death. That he is now singing Hosanna to the Lamb on high, none will doubt. His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous circle of acquaintances, and the last tribute of respect paid by the Independent Company, of which he was a member. D.

DIED,

In Providence, Rhode Island, on the 8th inst. EDWARD JONES, youngest son of Col. Edward J. Mallett.

In Charleston, Miss JOANNA M. ENGLAND, sister of Bishop England, of the Catholic Church.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 13.

Colonel JOHN EAGER HOWARD *is no more!*—Maryland has to lament the loss of another of her gallant and venerated Sons in the death of Col. John E. Howard, who departed this life last evening about half past eight o'clock. The name of this gallant officer and public spirited citizen, is so identified with the history of our Revolution, and the prosperity of our city, that, so long as the well earned fame of the old Maryland line shall endure, or a vestige of our metropolis remains, the character of the Hero of Cowpens and Eutaw, will be cherished with fond remembrance.—*Chronicle.*

Introductory Ball.

THE Subscribers and those desirous of subscribing to the Ball on Thursday evening next, are requested to meet at the Lafayette Hotel, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements.

October 25.

Furniture Sale.

ON Thursday, 1st day of November, on the second floor of the Auction Store, a variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, well selected and carefully used.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auct.*

October 25.

Notice.

HAVING seen in the *Carolina Observer*, a Note of Hand made by me, and payable to D. J. Tillinghast, advertised by him to be lost, the amount of the Note two hundred and eleven dollars, sixty-six cts., given on the 20th of March 1827, four months after date, which Note I have paid to him in full, and now have the Note in my possession.

C. A. TUTON.

Tallahassee, (Florida,) Sept. 7, 1827. 1*wp.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

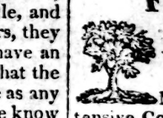
MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	3	5
Brandy, Cogniac	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	do	33	40
Peach	do	37	45
Bacon	lb	8	10
Beeswax	do	25	26
Butter	do	15	20
Bagging	yard	22	26
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	16	18
2d & 3d qual.	do	15	16
Candles, Mould	do	15	17½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton	100lbs	9	10
Corn	bushel	35	40
Copperas	100lbs	4	5
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	80	85
Flour, Superfine	barrel		4 75
Fine	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		
Mackerel	do	5 50	6
Mullet	do	4 50	5
Feathers	lb	25	30
Gin, Holland	gallon	90	1 25
Country	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	do	2 75	3
Lime	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	lb	8	10
Logwood	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	8	9
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	80	1
Pork	barrel		10
Pepper	lb	20	22
Pimento	do	25	30
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7 50	8
Others	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	do	70	80
New England	do	50	
Rice	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2	6
Shot	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	10	11
Common	do	9	10
Loaf	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do		80
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	6	7
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-petre	do	12	15
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	16	18
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat	bushel	75	80
Whiskey	gallon	35	40
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 25	1 50
Port	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

New and Seasonable GOODS.

AN extensive assortment is now opening and for sale by J. & S. BIRDSALL.

October 25. 42-1t

Fruit & Ornamental TREES, &c.



WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, near New York, offers the public his very extensive Collection of Fruit Trees of all the choicest Kinds, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flowers. Also, above 1800 species of Green-House Plants, including the most splendid and rare kinds, among which are 30 varieties of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, 28 of the Camellia Japonica or Japan Rose, 200 of Geraniums, Green and Bohea Tea Plants, &c. &c. In the collection are also several thousand Grape Vines of the finest European kinds, and above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 kinds of China Roses.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Subscriber, and orders through him, or sent to the Proprietor per mail, will meet prompt attention.

WM. H. MAFFITT, Agent.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1827. 42

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order and decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber, as Trustee of Mrs. Sarah Tooker, and under the direction of the Clerk and Master of said Court, will offer for sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of November, at 12 o'clock, the following

Real Estate and Slaves, viz.

A moiety of a Lot on Mumford Street, two Lots on Robeson Street, known in Barge's plan of the town, as Nos. 46 and 25. Also, a negro woman slave named Silvy, and a negro boy Tom, aged about twelve years.

And on Saturday, the 3d day of November, at the residence of Cornelius J. Tooker, the Trustee, in pursuance of same decree, will proceed to sell all the household and kitchen *FURNITURE*, consisting of Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, Dining, Work, Card, and Pembroke Tables and Chairs, Grecian sofas, China Press, &c. &c. Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Looking and Toilet Glasses, Glass and Crockery Ware, and a Gold and Silver Watch, and all the Interest in the State House in Raleigh, which the said C. J. Tooker may have, and a variety of other Articles in the Marriage Settlement enumerated.

Terms of sale, Cash, or State Bank Stock.

JOHN KELLY, Trustee.
L. FITZHARRIS, Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1827. 42-2w.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH*. Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. st. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
5 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Tenerifle,
5 do do Sherry,
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga, } WINES,
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder, } TEAS,
4 do Y. Hyson, LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do,
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment. HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42 tf.

Drawings Received.

The New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 8,
35–31–25–18–52–49–6–23,
and were drawn in the order stated, which gives the following pleasing result, viz.

Ticket No. 25 31 35	entitled to	-	$20,000
18 25 31	-	-	5,000
18 25 52	-	-	2,500
18 49 52	-	-	2,000
6 49 52	-	-	1,500
Tickets No. 6 18 49 23 49 52 } 18 23 49 6 23 52 } 6 18 23	Each		1000

Any other Tickets with three drawn Nos. on, entitled to a Capital Prize.

Any Tickets with two drawn Nos. on, entitled to a smaller Prize.

Any Ticket with one drawn No. on, entitled to $6.

☞ We have the pleasure of stating that we have disposed to one of our customers, the capital prize of $1000 and several smaller ones, in the above.

☞ The Drawing of the Grand Literature Lottery of Maryland has been received and can be examined at this office. Persons holding prizes are respectfully requested to call and receive the Cash, or renew them in one of the Lotteries now before the public. YATES & McINTYRE.

October 25. Raleigh or Fayetteville.

POETRY.

SERVIAN POPULAR POETRY.

The last Number of the North American Review contains a favorable notice of a volume of Servian Poetry, translated by Mr. Bowring. [Servia is a small province on the Northwest borders of European Turkey.] The specimens given in the North American are quite interesting, as indeed is the whole article in which they are introduced. The following is an extract.

From the North American Review.

In the story of "Ajkuna's Marriage," we have the old troublesome affair of settling the claims between wealth and merit, in the preliminaries of matrimony. As it happened of yore, even in the half barbarous regions of Servia, so we suppose it has often happened since, and in more civilized countries. The fair one is prone to form a different estimate of these matters from that of her more prudent parents or guardians. It was Ajkuna's fate to be of this number.

'She was lovely—nothing e'er was lovelier;
She was tall and slender as the pine tree;
White her cheeks, but tinged with rosy blushes,
As if morning's beam had shone upon them,
Till that beam had reach'd its high meridian;
And her eyes, they were two precious jewels;
And her eyebrows, leeches from the ocean;
And her eyelids, they were wings of swallows;
Silken tufts the maiden's flaxen ringlets;
And her sweet mouth was a sugar casket;
And her teeth were pearls array'd in order;
White her bosom, like two snowy dovelets;
And her voice was like the dovelet's cooing;
And her smiles were like the glowing sunshine;
And the fame, the story of her beauty
Spread through Bosnia and through Herzgovina.'

Such a paragon of female loveliness was not doomed to a solitary existence. The spouse of Ulysses was never surrounded by a more obsequious crowd of suitors. Ajkuna's choice depended on the will of her brother. By striking off one and another, he reduced the throng of candidates to two, 'the old grey-headed Mustaph Aga,' and 'Suko of Ubdinia,' and desired her to choose between them.—Mustaph Aga came laden with 'thousand golden coins,' divers vessels of solid gold, and a diamond of huge dimensions, that surpassed the sun's brightness, and turned midnight into noonday. As for Suko, a poor dozen of ducats, a steed, and a sabre, were all his possessions. He

'dwelt upon the country's border,
As the falcon dwells among the breezes.'

Ajkuna professed entire submission to her brother's will, yet she ventured to insinuate a lurking inclination, and a preference. In reply to his eulogy of Mustaph Aga's treasures, she said,

'But I'd rather choose a youthful love,
Howsoever small that youth's possessions,
Than be wedded to old age, though wealthy.
Wealth—it is not gold—it is not silver;
Wealth—is to possess what most we cherish.'

The brother's ears were not open to this mixture of sentiment and logic; with him to chuse was not to prefer; he gave the maid to 'that old white-bearded man,' and fixed on the day for the nuptial rites. At the time appointed, the bridal guests assembled, and among them Suko, whose office it was to bear the 'bridal banner.' The poet may tell the rest of the story, and describe, in his own numbers, the devices of love when reduced to an extremity.

'At the dwelling of the lovely maiden,
Three white days the bridal crowd had linger'd,—
When the fourth day dawn'd, at early morning,
Forth they led the maiden from her dwelling;
And ere yet far off they had proceeded,
Ere they reach'd the flat and open country,
Turn'd the lovely maiden to the leader,
And into his ear these words she whisper'd;
"Tell me now, my golden ring, my brother!
Who is chosen for the maiden's bridegroom?"
Softly did the marriage-leader answer;
"Sweetest sister! fairest maid, Ajkuna!
Look to right, and look to left, about thee;
Dost thou see that old man in the distance,
Who like an effendi sits so proudly
In the farthest palanquin of scarlet,
Whose white beard o'ercovers all his bosom?
Lo! it is the aged Mustaph Aga;
He it is who's chosen for thy bridegroom."

And the maiden look'd around the circle
And within her sad heart sighing deeply,
Once again she ask'd the marriage-leader;
"Who is he upon that white horse seated,
He who bears so high aloft the banner,
On whose chin that sable beard is growing?"
And the leader answers thus the maiden;
"He's the hero Suko of Urbinia;
He who for thee with thy brother struggled,—
Struggled well indeed, but could not win thee."
When the lovely maiden heard the leader,
On the black, black earth, anon she fainted;
All to raise her, hastening, gather round her,
And the last of all came Mustaph Aga;
None could lift her from the ground, till Suko
Sticks into the earth his waving banner,
Stretches out his right hand to the maiden.
See her, see her! from the ground upspring,
Swift she vaults upon his steed behind him;
Rapidly he guides the courser onwards,
Swift they speed across the open desert,
Swift as ever star across the heavens.

When the old man saw it, Mustaph Aga,
Loud he screamed with voice of troubled anger;
"Look to this, ye bidden to the wedding!
He, the robber! bears away my maiden;
See her, see her borne away for ever."
But one answer met the old man's wailings;
"Let the hawk bear off the quail in safety,—
Bear in safety—she was born to wed him;
Thou, retire thee to thine own white dwelling!
Blossoms not for thee so fair a maiden!"'

Neill McPherson, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from his stand on Green Street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Archibald Graham, on old Street, where he will continue to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*. In returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, he assures those who may entrust their work to him, that no exertion shall be spared to give complete satisfaction. He solicits a continuation of public favor.

October 3, 1827. 39-4w.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture; a variety of valuable Receipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville.

September 27.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,*

FOR

1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. Bradford & Co. are informed that Wm. Bradford, surviving partner, will be at Fayetteville about the 15th instant, to attend to the settlement of such demands as have not already been adjusted with the subscriber. Suits, thereafter, will be brought against all delinquents.

JOHN LIPPITT.

October 4, 1827. 39tf.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in unions of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY *OF NEW-YORK,*

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
50 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer for sale, at their Store in the Brick Row, at the foot of Hay Mount, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's—

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
21 coils Rope,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
30 kegs Shot, well assorted,
Blacksmith's Vices and Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Indigo and Madder,

On Hand,

15 hhds. Molasses,
30 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
Upper and sole Leather,
Wagon Boxes, Iron and Steel,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,
A good assortment of Castings,

All of which they offer at low prices for cash or country produce.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

☞They will receive Cotton on Storage.

October 11, 1827. 40tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee have appointed the Rev. Wm. Ford Principal of the Fayetteville Academy. The School will commence on the first day of November next, under the conduct of the Principal, assisted by an accomplished and efficient female Teacher and a suitable male Teacher. The high character of Mr. Ford, for classical and scientific acquirements, and for all the qualifications necessary to constitute the able Teacher, is a sure promise, in the opinion of the Committee, that this Academy will not be excelled by any in our State. Mr. Ford received his education at the University of Edinborough in Scotland, but has been living in this country many years, and is now of the State of Massachusetts. He takes the School on his own account, under the superintendence of the Committee. His success, therefore, must depend, in a great degree, on his own merit as a Teacher and Manager of such an Institution. The Committee respectfully solicit for him a due share of public patronage. Board for Students may be had in respectable private families in Town.

H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Committee.*

September 25, 1827. 38tf.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, *Green Street.*

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 q and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, which, if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent as Dead Letters, to the General Post Office:

A—James Allison, John Atkins, Mary Anderson, William Adam, Dianna Ashe, Madison Allen, Esther Alvis, J. H. Avery, John Armstrong, (2.)

B—L. Bethune, Solomon Bowen, B. Beach, (2) John Burkloe, Jas. C. Bellune, Thomas Bell (2) Jas. A Byrne, Mary Bethea, Margaret Buie, Rich. Bone (2) Malcom Buie, Absolem Bass, Miss Bingham, Wm. Bethea, James Bates, Nathan'l Bosworth (2) Charles Bowman, Mackin Blalock, Sherod Broom, Wm. Bebee, Catharine Brown, George Burns, Wm. G. Bryant, John Black, sheriff (3.)

C—Arch'd B. Cameron, James S. Campbell, Jas. Campbell, Elizabeth Ann Campbell, Elizabeth Carter, Susan Calcote, James Carter, Joseph H. Cunningham, Charles Chalmers, John Colvin, Ann Eliza Cochran, William Cochran (4) Emily Carter, Duncan Colquhoun, Isabel Colquhoun, Jane Calcote, Bryan Collins, Alex. Carrell.

D—Jona. Deal, John Douglass, Martha W. Dickson, Thomas Davis.

E—John Martin Elder (2) Elijah Everett, Edward Ellis, Peggy Ellis, John Elyard.

F—Wm. Forbes, Rev. Jacob Frieze.

G—John C. Glenn, Mary Graham, James Geddie, Wm. Griswold, Wm. Gurley, John Gillis, John Geddie.

Gab'l W. Holmes (2) David G. Hay, Henry Hill, Elizabeth Hommonds, John Hagerty, Thomas L. Hybert (2) Harriet Hails, Mary Howell, Jas. Hooper, Nancy Hickman, Enoch Hall, Margaret Howell, L. D. Henry.

J—Daniel Johnson, Enoch Jarrot, Dr. Jas. H. Jarrot, Ann E. Jordan, Chas. N. Jordan, Dr. Thos. Jordan, Wm. M. Johnson (2) Montelian Ivy (2 Matthew Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, Robert Irving, Levy Jones, Hannah Johnson, Lewis Jones, Wm. Jordan, Benj. Johnson, Abm. Johnson, John M. Johnson.

K—Mitchell King (3) Wm. M. King, D. Kay, Barbra King, Nancy Kelly, Isabella King (2) Eze. King, Dan'l Kennedy.

L—Fountain Lane, Sarah P. Lumsden, William Lowry, John P. Leonard, Wm. Langston, Mrs. Limeberry, H. G. Lattimer.

M—Philip R. Murchison, Sam. Macky, Wm. Murchison, Mary Mears, Sherod Magee, Alex'r Murchison, Samuel Mimms (3. Nathan Mitchell, Hamilton Mitchell, William Moore, Julian Maxwell, John Murchison (3) Robert Mills, Nancy Mosely, Catharine Martin (2) Hugh Morrison, Daniel Morrison, Tandy Milligan, John Martin, Matthew R. Moore, Capt. Jno. Mathews, Nathan Mendenhall.

Mc—Angus McMillan, Cynthia McKinnon, Arch'd McKellar, Daniel McDaniel, Elenor McIntyre, Thos. McMillan, Duncan McLeran, Malcom McNeill, Rodrick McCaskill, John McPhail, Jas. McMullen, Alex. McKenzie (2) Robert McLeod, Daniel McDonald, Jas. D. McKay, Wm. McDonald, Duncan McLean, Daniel McCaskill, Murdoch McCranie, Daniel McKinnon, Kenneth McKenzie 2, John McIntyre, C. McCready & Cochran, Robert McEwen, Barbara McLean, John McMillan (2) Cornelius McNair, Arch'd McFarland, A. McRae, Margaret McDonald (2) Dugald McKellar, Edward McKay.

N—Jesse Newberry, Jas. Northington, Hen. Nunnery.

O—Owen Owens.

P—Thomas Pope, Joseph Pitman, Sam'l Phares, Nathan Price, Mary A. Porter, Jas. H. Pickens, Andrew Patterson, Peter Perry, Wm. N. Parks (2) Mary Phillips, Wm. Push, H. Potter.

R—Matthew Ryburn, Jesse Robins, Wm. Reeves, John Ray, Robert Rives, John Darroch (Ray), Marian Robertson, Frances Rhodes [2] John W. Renaldi, Elijah Rouse, Malcom Ray, Duncan Ray, Catharine Robinson.

S—Mary Simons, Shepard Seawell, Wm. R. Sims, John Simpkins, Jas. Stone, John Sheridan [2] Israel Sikes, John Shaw, Elizabeth Smith, Simon Skipper [2] Mary Ann Stone, Augustus Steel, Abner Sanborn, Alex. Shaw, R. N. Stone, Barna Stevens, James Simmons, John C. Simmons, Malcom Shaw.

T—Jas. Thagard, Smithy Thomas, A. Turner.

V—Nicholas V. Van Pattent, Alexander Vines, Charlotte Vines.

W—Noah Wilson, Timothy Williamson, Nancy C. Williams, Margaret E. Warden, John G. Winter, Stephen Walts, F. Wilson, Wm. Whitenbar, Elijah Windham, David Williams, Jack Wheeler, William Williams, Warren Winslow.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

October 1, 1827.

Blanks for sale.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or approved credit,

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.

June 7. 22tf.

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have bestowed such a liberal share of patronage on their Offices, that they have removed the one in this town to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as usual, customers will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, Rowan street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to

L. FITZHARRIS,
Agent for Mary B. Tams.

August 22, 1827. 33tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,	$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.	10
French per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson morcens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich tolinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 5-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN MoARN.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

Attention!

On THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER

WILL be sold at Auction, without the Subscribers, at their Auction entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOO* Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and sortment of DRY GOODS, selected with York, and calculated for the trade of in addition, Hats, Straw and Leghorn white and coloured *DOMESTIC GOO* the attention of Country Merchants is be on a liberal credit, made known on At the same time, a large and general of *GROCERIES*, such as loaf and brown fee, Tea, Brandy, Rum, and Gin, Malaga riffe Wine, Molasses, Pepper, Ginger, Salts, also 10 boxes Cotton Cards.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 3, 1827.

For Sale, by Willkings

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Ba
55 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Wind
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotto

Sept. 25, 1827.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his stand to the Store lately occupied by William E. Troy, two doors east of the Market He has just opened a large assortment of and *SHOES*, embracing every description, them cheap at wholesale and retail, for cash

Also,

200 Sides Sole Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Waxed and grain upper Leather,
Lining Skins and Binding.

A great variety of Shoe Thread, best Awl Shoe Tacks, Russia Bristles, Shoe pincher Ball, Brads, liquid and paste Blacking, black &c. &c.

N. B. Boots and Shoes manufactured to as usual, and warranted of the best workm

Fayetteville, October 4, 1827.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilm

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gun
Teas, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
½ Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by

HORTONS & HUTT

On Consignment,
4 Boxes fur Hats.

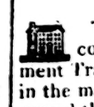
To Let.

And possession given on the of December next, the *STORE HO and DWELLING* on Person street, occupied by the Rev. H. Pearce—terms apply to JNO. M. STRON

Fayetteville, September 18, 1827.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N.



THE public are respectfully informed, that consequence of the recent death of Mr. ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employ in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Chambers* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders will be accommodated without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Moschetto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no effort shall be spared to render it every way worthy of the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do do Cette
1 do do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica

WINES.

75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,

TEAS,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

19-tf.

May 17, 1827.